REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,409.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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One Month ,, ...	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Tuticorin 24
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Colombo 25
,, Vingorla	17	,, Galle 26
,, Carwar	18	,, Negapatam 29
,, Mangalore	19	,, 3 adras ..... Dec. 1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Coconada 3
,, T-llicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam 4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam 4
,, Beypore	21	,, Cpanalpore 5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point 6
,, Alleppy	23	Arrive CALCUTTA 8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1872, at noon.

Nov. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	8	Arrive Fao 27
Arrive Kurrachee	12	Leave Fao 28
,, Gwadur	13	,, Bushire 29
,, Muscat	15	Dec
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Linga 4
,, Linga	19	,, Bunder Abbas 6
,, Bahrein	21	,, Muscat 8
,, Bushire	21	,, Gwadar 11
,, Fao	23	,, Kurrachee 13
,, Bussorah	24	,, BOMBAY 16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

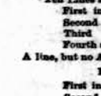
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Gov ernment, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 29th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. H. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

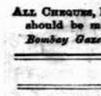
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND ZANZIBAR FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AND BOMBAY.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under contract with Government, will despatch the Steamship PUNJAUB, 1,030 tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander R. L. Stevenson, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo from Bombay to Zanzibar via Muscat and Aden on SATURDAY, the 16th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will leave on THURSDAY, the 7th November at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, for undermentioned Ports:

HURNEE,	UNJUNWELL,	RUTNAGHERRY,	JEYTAPORE,
MALWAN.	VINGORLA,	PANJIM and CHUPRA.	CARWAR.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	,, 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	,, 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	,, 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FUEDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINSHER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,495 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 6 P.M. This Steamer can give limited accomodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez.....	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

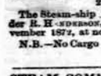
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 2nd November 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 8th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Rs. Aden	222	£15	Including Wines.	£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	35	21		9
Alexandria	35	20		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	62	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

INDIAN CHARIVARI.

THE above will appear FORTNIGHTLY from the 15TH OF NOVEMBER. Intending Subscribers will please forward their ADDRESS to No. 4, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SURAT" (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. I. Bakes, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 19th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1 900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastaff, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not locked in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 16th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	1	0	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

1 Case Turkey Red Prints, 4 Cases Handkerchiefs, 10 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, 6 Cases Gilt Frames, 20 Cases Vermouth, 20 Cases Italian Wine or Claret.

2000 lbs. English Potatoes.

On account of whom it may concern.

6 Sets Plated double Harness.

6 Cases Panorama Balls of sizes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Superior Perfumery and Medicine, from the well-known Makers G. F. Coward and Co., best Perfumery from the celebrated Makers, Napoleon Price and Co., and Eugene Rimmel.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms.

Coward's Perfumery and Medicine, Peppermint and assorted Lozenges and Comfit-, Sedlitz Powder, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Eau de Cologne, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Balsam Capivi, Glycerine, Daloy's Carminative, Bran y Bitters, Cod Liver Oil, assorted Essence s, Smelling Salts, Lavender Vinegrette, Lavender Water, Eau de Lance, Milk and Oil of Roses, Lavender, Verbina and Golden Oil, Circassian and Cold Cream, Macassar Pomade, Rose Lip Salve, Camphorated and Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Violet Hair Powder, Puff Boxes, Jamaica Pomatum, Brown Windsor and Honey Soap, Price's Perfumery, Fashionable and Concentrated Perfumes, Damask Rose, Lily of the Valley, Violet Hair Powder, Gl iden and Marrow Oil, Bear's Grease, Glycerine, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

Rimmel's Perfumery, Lavender and Florida Water, Asperson assorted Essences, Frangipani, Jockey Club, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR RICHLY WORKED FANCY ENGLISH, China and Delhi-made Gold and Silver Jewellery, Hand one Real China ware, Sandalwood, Ivory, Mother of Pearl and Tortoiseshell goods, fancy silk piece goods, fancy china lacquered goods, superior English-made Clocks, a magnificent self-acting Organ, and a variety of fancy and useful China and English-made articles at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and Co., and known as the China Depository in Meadow Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 12th and 13th days of November 1872, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed premises, a variety of Fancy Goods, Jewellery, viz richly worked Gold Snuff Boxes, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Earrings, Lockets, Eyeglasses, Watch guard and Chains of various patterns Brooches, Diamond and Ruby Rings, Gold Snuff Boxes, Cigar Pipes and Cases, Card Cases, Spectacles, &c., real China large Flower Vases and Stands, Sugar Jars, sets of Punch Bowls, Garden Seats, &c., Ivory Chessmen, Fans, &c., Tea-pot Chessmen, Work-stand, Card Baskets, Backscratchers, Bibl-covers, Netting Needles, &c., Sandalwood Jewel Envelope, Card, Glove and Cigar Boxes, Card Cases, Memo Books, &c., Tortoise shell Caripla'es Paper Cutters, Bracelets, Necklaces, Back Combs, &c., Japan lacquered sets of Tea Trays, Lady's Writing Desk, Tea Caddies, Card and Paper Boxes, Cabinets, Gamanon ee nibs, sets of Teapoy &c., mother of pearl Gallac- Buttons, sets of Counters and Dominoes &c., pieces of Pineapple Dresses, Silk Dressess, Silk Handkerchief, Grass-cloths, Silk Checks, Shawls, Satin Aprons, &c., &c., 1 large handsome English-made Clock by Savoury & Sons with date-, months and days of week, striking every quarter hour, 1 small ditto ditto 1 large ditto by French Royal Exchange, a magnificent self-acting Organ, 1 lass Inkstands, Chamber Candle-ticks, Magic Lanterns, Panoramas Balls, China Lanterns, Musical Boxes, Manilla Mats, Musical Pictures, L. d.'s and Gentlemen Hair Wigs, Medicine Chests, Ivory and Whalebone Whips, Imitation Pearls, Bengal Punkhas, a fine safe with stands, Billiard Cues and Balls, Travelling Lantern, and a variety of sundry fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention.

The above goods will be exposed to view, from Thursday, the 7th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and ENGINEERS.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November, at 2 P.M.; the greater portion of the TEAK TIMBER STAGING, with the iron work complete, as it stands on the Back Bay Reclamation.

The Staging will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD, Weekly 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says—"The Family Herald stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials that are published. The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, Annually 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Weekly 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my Family Herald, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, Annually 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London: W. Stevens, 421, Strand; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods, obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the GRAND ARSENAL, on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 A.M., on account of Government, a large quantity of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, consisting of HARNESS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, &c.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not removed within two days.

A. A. BAYLY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, a quantity of STORES, suitable for illumination purposes, consisting of LIGHT STANDS, GLASSES of various sizes and colours, PERFORATED GAS PIPING, ORNAMENTAL DEVICES in IRON, BRASS, &c.

The articles, together with a list of prices, can be seen daily between the hours of 10 and 12, on application to the Municipal Store Clerk, Boree Bunder.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

5th November 1872.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT IN 1803.

HAMILTON and COMPANY, LONDON AND CALCUTTA,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the honour to inform the VISITORS and RESIDENTS in Bombay that they will OPEN a TEMPORARY PLACE of BUSINESS in this City for a few days only. Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.

HAMILTON and COMPANY, JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO. have the pleasure to inform Presidents of Regimental Messes and Clubs, that they can now supply their "YELLOW SEAL SHERRY" in quarter casks at Rs. 160 per cask.

"VINO DE PASTO," shortly expected, at Rs. 175 per quarter cask.

Dean Lane, Oct 26, 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED HOUSE from present date to end of the month, situate at Upper Colaba, 2 Bed Rooms, Dressing, Bath Rooms, &c., Dining, Drawing Room, use of Piano, and everything but Linen. A moderate offer would be taken. Apply by letter to R. G. C. WESTBROOKE, Shipping Office, Fort.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO. PLAYS, FARCES, &c.

For Amateur Theatrical Clubs.

Eight Annas each. Per dozen Rs. 4-8.

Urgent Private Affairs,—Wandering Minstrel,—Black-eyed Susan—Jack sheppard,—Delicate Ground, Wonderful Woman,—Blighted Being,—Beautiful for Ever,—Lodgers and Dodgers,—I'm not myself to-day,—No. 6 Duke Street—Poetic Proposal—Little Change,—Master Jones's Birthday,—In Possession,—After the Party,—Dreadfully Alarming,—Who's Who,—Shepherd of Commonsailles,—To oblige Benson,—Whitebait at Greenwich,—Cup of Tea,—Gertrude's Money Box,—Fair Rosamond's Bower,—Chops of the Channel,—Lame Excuse,—Winning a Wife,—Winning Hazard—Sarah's Young Man,—Lend me Five Shillings,—Little Toddlekins,—My precious Betsy,—Binks the Bagman,—Fox and Geese,—Regular Fix,—Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw,—I've Written to Brown,—Borrowed Plumes,—Cool as a Cucumber,—Rule Britannia,—Cupboard Love,—Not a bit Jealous,—Browne the Martyr,—Miss Tibbitt's Back Hair,—Ici on Parle Francais,—Hunting a Turtle,—Porters' Knot,—Boots at the Swan,—Milky White,—Atchi,—Peace at any Price,—Christmas Pantomime,—Leave it to Mo,—Bilious Attack,—Sympathy,—One too many,—B.B. Retained for the Defence—Old Gooserry—Tombs the Troubadour,—My Dress Boots,—Sea Gulls,—Who's the Heir?—Board and Residence,—Catching a Heiress,—A Romantic Attachmen —Little Annie's Birthday,—Unlimited Confidence,—Christmas Eve in a Watch House,—Charming Pair,—Villikins and Dinah,—Blue Beard,—Cinderella,—Paul Pry,—Turn Him Out, —Lion Slayer,—Jealous Wife,—Mayor of Garratt,—Happy Pair, —Six Mons ha Ago,—Faces in the Fire,—Flies in the Web,—Raising the Wind,—Philippe,—Cleft Stick,—A Home of One's Own,—Tromb-al-Cu-Z r.—A Cup of Tea,—Through Fire and Water,—We all have our Little Faults,—All at Coventry,—Very Suspicious,—Ali Baba,—Diamond cut Diamond,—Orphans in the Haymarket,—Deaf as a Post,—Matrimony,—Our Domestics—Sleeping Hare,—Thumping Legacy,—Honeymoon,—He's a Lunatic,—Two Puddiboots, Perfection,—John Dobbs,—Silent Protector,—Mr. Scroggins,—One Too Many for Him,—Dandelion's Dodges,—Very Pleasant Evening,—Two Gregories,—Sleeping Beauty.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.

Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"

Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LUSTRES and CHANDELIERS, MADE BY A. J. NASH & CO., LONDON.

3 Light for Oil—Bronze Argand Lamps.
5 Light, for Gas only, very elegant.
6 & 8 Light for Gas, Oil, or Candles,
12 Light for do. do. do.
All new and very handsome Designs.

An Invoice of the above for Sale to the Trade only by ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to GUNPUTRAM HEMNADASS and VADILALL MUNSOOKRAM is CANCELLED.

W. STRIP & Co.

Ahmedabad, 31st October 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

TENDERS for BUILDING the POST OFFICE STABLES will be received by the undersigned up to the 11th instant.

Further information may be obtained, and the Drawings and Specification may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 5th November 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

OWING to the uncertainty of an accurate Transmission by Wire, the WINNING NUMBERS of the PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN BONDS, drawn on the 2nd October, will only be ADVERTISED on ARRIVAL of the MAIL.

HENRY DUVAL,
Acting Manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay, 29th October 1872.

IMPORTANT TO MATRICULATION CANDIDATES.

BATTLES, SIEGES, TREATIES, BIOGRAPHY, AND A LIST OF BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES, FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.

PRICE Rs. 1. FREE BY POST, Rs. 1-2.

BOMBAY.
COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort,
DORABJEE JAMSEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi.

EXHIBITION AND CATTLE FAIR AT WUDWAN IN KATTYWAR.—On December 2nd, and two following days, there will be an EXHIBITION of LIVE STOCK, FRUIT, and VEGETABLES at WUDWAN.

A CATTLE FAIR will be HELD at the same time, when a large number of ANIMALS of all kinds will be COLLECTED together FOR SALE. The opportunity will be a good one for purchasers.

Any information, either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair, will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esq., Extra Assistant Political Agent, Northern District, Kattywar.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge, N. D., Kattywar,
and President of the Committee.

Wudwan, 29th October 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by us, the Undersigned, under the NAME of KESSOWJEE PITAMBER and COMPANY has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED from the 30th of Asvo of Samvat 1928 (the 1st November 1872), and the new KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS and MORARJEE TOOLSIDAS, two of the Undersigned, has from THIS DAY commenced to carry on business in partnership under the name of KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS and COMPANY.—Dated this 2nd day of November 1872.

કેશવજી તુલશીદાસ.
i. e. KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS.
મોરારજી તુલશીદાસ.
i. e. MORARJEE TOOLSIDASS.
હા० પીતાબંર નારણ.
i. e. PITAMBER NARON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CARR BROTHERS,

17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made for Hire reduced rates.

Horses shod under supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

BOMBAY.....	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA.....	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

VISIT OF H.E. THE VICEROY TO BOMBAY AND POONA.

For the information of INTENDING VISITORS to Bombay and Poona, it is hereby notified, that 1st and 2nd Class RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS, and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES, issued from the underm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at higher rates. Other shares quiet. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	290
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	176 nl.
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	234
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	195-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,435
9,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,675
600	7,500	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,535
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	800
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,275
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	1,925
5,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,055
200	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.a.	Oriental	2,690
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	2,075
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

128	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,230
280	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee	1,085
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,00	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	290
150	12,000	11,000	200 do	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,900
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	920
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
700	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	9,00	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,50	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,150
200	2,500	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	900
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	990
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	595
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,00	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	85	75	100 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	535
100	1,00	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,00	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	875
225	2,00	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,185xd.
57,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ltd.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	12 p.a.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 p.a.	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all	6 p.a.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 13/16d.
Do.	do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
Do.	Documents. 6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	224
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾ to 111
Four & half per cent	103¾ to 103¾
Four per cent	101¾ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 120	

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is a better feeling prevailing in the bazaar since one or two days back, and prices of some descriptions, such as 40 inch 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, 2¼ lb. Madapollams, 9¼ lbs. 44 inch Mull (9 ends) and 3 lbs Printers show an advance of half anna per piece. First holders appear to be very firm, and are unwilling to effect sales without a further advance of ¼ to 1 anna per piece, to which the dealers show little or no disposition to agree. The interior demand shows some improvement now, as the continuous train has been re-opened between Bombay and Baroda. Buyers are coming in from the direction, and it is expected that an active demand will soon arise. Below we give our closing figures:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	2	6	to Rs.	4	3	0
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6¼	,,	,,	4	8	0 to ,,	4	8	6
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7	,,	,,	4	11	6 to ,,	4	12	0
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼	,,	,,	5	9	0 to ,,	5	10	0
,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7	,,	,,	5	0	0			
,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8	,,	,,	5	8	0 to ,,	5	9	0
,, Printers	36 ,,	39 ,,	3	,,	,,	2	6	6				
,, Mad'polams	32 ,,	24 ,,	2¼	,,	,,	1	15	6 to ,,	2	0	0	
,,	,,	32 ,,	24 ,,	3	,,	,,	2	2	6 to ,,	2	2	9

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 Pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs.	4	11	6			
1,250 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4	11	6			
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4	12	0			
1,250 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,,	,,	5	3	0			
1,000 ,, ,, ,, (com.)	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,,	5	8	3			
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,,	5	8	6			
3,000 ,, ,, ,, (com.)	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4	10	6			
1,000 ,, ,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,,	2	2	6			
1,200 ,, T. Red Cambrics	24 ,,	28 ,,		,,	4	8	6			
1,800 ,, White Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,		,,	2	4	6			

COTTON

The Market has been dull, owing apparently to the decline of ¼d. per lb. in the price of fair Dholleras at home, and prices of old descriptions show a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, but a still more decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy may be to noted in the rates of all descriptions of new cotton. The following are our closing quotations:—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 205 to Rs. 210	
,, Dharwar Sawginned	,, 230 ,,	232
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 221 ,,	223
New ,,	,, 229 ,,	230
Akote	,, 236 ,,	237
Hingunghaut	,, 266 ,,	268
Broach M. G.	,, 252 ,,	254

The undermentioned purchases are reported:—

25 candies Old Dholleras	at Rs. 204 per candy.	
50 ,, ,, ,,	,, ,, 208	,,
25 ,, ,, ,,	,, ,, 209	,,
25 ,, ,, ,,	,, ,, 207	,,
50 ,, New Oomrawuttee (25th March)	,, ,, 230	,,
50 ,, ,, Akote (15th ,,)	,, ,, 230	,,

YARNS.

An advance of ¼ anna per lb. has taken place both in Mule No. 40 and Water No. 30, and the feeling at the close of the Market foretells that a further advance is not improbable, should the present state of the home Market continue as it stands. The following are the sales.—

2,200 lbs. Water	No. 30	11¼ as. per lb.
6,000 ,, Mock Water	,, 30	10 13/16 ,, ,,
6,000 ,, Turkey Red	,, 40	25¾ ,, ,,

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Copper Braziers at Rs. 53 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Wooden Ships ,, £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Myrabolns & Colr bills £1 15s. nominal. Seeds £1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice	£2 15s.	4th Feb. ship's.
Trieste	£3.	
Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Havre	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 5 per bale. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships Rs. 4½ per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius	Nothing doing.	

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	China, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s),	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	Rustom (s)	DeCosta	Coast and Goa.

The Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andromeda, 1 hogshead portwine, Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondy.

FROM LONDON.

British Nation, 20 cases al erry, Payne & Co.

Gi nduror, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Tiverton, 33 cases windcw glass, 25 cases biscuits, and 4 cases silverplate glass, Aldridge, Sa'mon & Co.; 23 casks beer, King, King & Co.

Walamo (s), 20 packages turpentine, Jaffer Sullamon & Co.; 1 case tobacco, Sumsoodin Cassumjee; 2 cases quinine, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.; 3 cases toys, &c., Esmail Abdoolremon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Riga (s), 910 bundles galls, Woomersee Ruttonsey; 4,700 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mcoljee; 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 45 ba es cotton, Joarimul Dulsookroy; 150 ewts. horns, Zaleseema Veerjee; 50 bales wool J. Yurria.

Tiverton, 100 bales wool, B. Bhawanbhoy; 100 bales wool, J. Ghella.

Surat (s), 15 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 30 bales wool and 4 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee; 49 bales cotton, Rugoobhoy Daya; 28 bundles hides, Khimjee Rowjee; 17 bundles wool, Nursee Khuttow; 116 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee; 9 bales cotton, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 50 bales wool, J. Yurria; 42 bales cotton, M. Mooljee; 30 bales wool, B. Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 110 bundles horns and 10 bundles hides, Hassam Noormamed; 42 bundles hides, Rahemobhoy Mahomed; 104 bales hides, Khimjee Rowjee; 12 bundles hides, H. E. Moladina; 3 cases cardamoms, R. Nuthoo; 48 bundles hides, J. arabhoy Peerbhoy; 10,000 dhoils coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha; 10 cases beerabole, Moolchund Sewjee; 8 bundles, hides Khimjee Rowjee; 13 cases fishmaws, Jewraz Luckmeechund; 6, cases mother of pearl shell, R. Alladinbhoy; 1 bundle hides Canjeebhoy Lelljee & Co.; 9 cases mother o' pearl shells, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 50 boxes Benjamin, Moolchund Sewjee; 40 packages hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 150 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 7 bales skins, A. C. Gumpert; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Surat (s), 206 packages coffee, C. Pincent.

FOR ODESSA.

Vesta (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore (s) 25 bales cotton, K. Jasotmull; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, B. Joomkha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore (s) 4 chests M. opium, B. Sricurson; 17 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

David G. Fleming (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTIOPLE.

Vesta (s), 10 cases medicine and 1 case hides, Syed Hussun; 147 packages pepper and 3 packages nutmeg, H. M. Ebram and M. Jaffer.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

October, November.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky by the whole sky clouded=8.	Maximum temperature of Air during the day following.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 8½ A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
28	29·845	77·2	69·9	66·4	·702	0·5	85·8	71·1	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	222
29	·887	77·8	70·5	67·3	·715	0·0	85·7	71·3	NE, ENE, NE, NW NNW, NNE.	241
30	·928	77·8	70·9	67·7	·726	0·0	85·8	71·2	E, ESE, NE, W NW NW.	201
1	·938	77·1	71·7	69·3	·774	0·0	85·3	71·0	E, ENE, WNW, NW, N, ESE.	187
2	·936	77·4	71·7	69·3	·767	0·0	85·2	72·0	ESE, ENE, E, W, WNW, NNW, NE, ESE.	170

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Pinkstone, Staff Sergeant, Quarter Master General's Dept., Bengal, on furlough, from Simla.

Houghton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nassick.

Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 5.

Ritchie, Major, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Boulton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

Twiss, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. A., Bengal, to join, to Lucknow.

Price, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Dharwar.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Mooltan, 23rd October 1872.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1069 of 1872, the C.-in-C. is pleased to po t Lt. Col. T. E. Gordon to the Lahore Division.

Lt. Col. F. Duffin, 2nd in Comd. 4th N. I., is, on the expiration of his present sick leave, permitted to do general duty at Bhaugulpore, to await the arrival of his regiment at that station in course of relief.

Capt. L. Macdonald, S. C., is, at his own request, transferred from the 28th to the 12th Regt. N. I. for duty.

With reference to G. G. O. No 1051 of 1872, Capt. P. Roddy, V.C., Unattached Li t, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

Surg. R. Moir, M. D., in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Head Quarters' Staff and Establishment remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Staff Surg. A. F. Bradshaw, on duty wi h H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed and join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Jan. next, with permission to study therein till 1st Oct. 1873:—

Lt. W. T. McLaughlin, 45th Regt.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 7th Oct. 1872:—

Capt. J. C. S. Windham, E. Batty. A. Bde. R. H. A.

Asst. Apothy. E. A. Thompson. E. Batty. A. Bde. R. H. A.

Capt. W. G. Lawrell, 4th Hussars.

Lt. F. W. Hemming, 4th Hussars.

Staff Asst. Surg. E. A. H. Roe, 4th Hussars.

Major W. L. Browne, 5th Lancers.

Lt. C. W. Norton, 5th Lancers.

Asst. Surg. W. Cherry, 5th Lancers.

Trumpeter J. Musgrove, 5th Lancers.

Private H. Percy, 11th Hussars.

Asst. Surg. J. Langdon, Royal Artillery.

A st. Surg. R. de la C. Corbett, M. D., Royal Artillery.

Lt. C. C. Lindsay, H Batty. 8th Bde. R. A.

Capt. S. E. Sanford, Royal Engineers.

Sub-Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw, 1-14th Foot.

Local Capt. J. H. Tarleton, 54th Foot.

Lance Corporal W. Rawlinson, 54th Foot.

Private G. Haines, 54th Foot.

Major W. D. Shipley, 98th Foot.

Hospital Appee. G. S. O'Neal, 65th Foot.

Lance Corporal D. McFadyen, 65th Foot.

Capt. E. L. Robertson, 109th Foot.

Private P. Robinson, 107th Foot.

Hospital Appee. E. P. Clement, 109th Foot.

Hospital Appee. J. T. Weston, 109th Foot.

Hospital Appee. H. Kirby, 109th Foot.

Offg. Sub-Conductor J. Milburn, Ordnance Dept.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. C. 14th Oct. 1872, p. 494, for—

"Umpire Staff.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Keyes, C. B.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Wilson, C. B.

Brig. Gen. W. Payn, C. B.

&c., &c.

Read—

Brig. Genl. W. Payn, C. B.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Wilson, C. B.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Keyes, C. B.

&c., &c.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 14th Oct. 1872, appointing Surg. L. F. Dickson, M. D., now attached to the Ben. Sappers and Miners, to the medical charge of the depot left behind at Roorkee on the departure of the Head Quarters of the corps to join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdul.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 11th Oct. 1872, directing Staff Assist. Surg. K. Macaw, M. D., doing duty with the 2nd Bat. 12th Foot, to join the 20th Hussars, and proceed wi h that corps to Bombay and await a passage by troopship to England.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 10th Sept. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Ferguson, 1st Bat. 3rd Foot, to take medical charge of the 35th N. I. and the staff at Benares, with effect from the 7th Sept. 1872, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Sealkote Brigade Order, dated the 2nd Sept. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. Cherry, 5th Lancers, to take over medical charge of the military prison, in addition to his other duties.

1st Battalion 3rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd Aug. 1872, appointing Lt. A. T. Leslie, to act as Adjt., vice Lt. and Adjt. G. A. Colvill, proceeded on leave.

22nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th Sept. 1872, making the following temporary appointments, vice Col. W. J. F. Stafford, Comdt., proceeded to Shillong:—

Lt. Col. J. J. O'Bryen, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt.

Major B. T. Stafford, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. C. H. Bridges, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

38th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated 24th Sept., 1872, appointing Capt. R. Worseley, officiating Qr. Mr., to act as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. R. H. Ward.

42nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 30th Aug. 1872, appointing Lt. C. R. Macgregor, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lt. H. FitzG. Stevens, proceeded to Shillong, to appear before a board of examination, for admission to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt. G. B. B. Hobart, (D. Battery A. Brigade,) on private affairs, from the 18th to the 21st Sept., in extension of the leave granted to that officer in England, to enable him to join.

Asst. Surg. W. Taylor, M. D., (B. Batty. F. Brig,) to remain at Kussowlie, on urgent private affairs, from the 15th Oct. to the 31st Dec., in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. E. J. Machell, (A. Batty. 5th Brigade) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot (1st Battalion).—Capt. F. N. Callwell, to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion).—Lt. E. W. H. Crofton, (Instructor of Musketry,) from the 30th Sept. to the 1st Oct, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Surg. W. Macnamara, M. D., from the 30th Sept. to the 1st Oct., in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

105th Foot.—Major F. W. J. Sewell, to Bombay, from date of leaving regiment to the 2nd Nov., to appear before a medical board; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Bt. Col. S. J. Hire, (doing duty at Umballa), to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th to the 31st Oct., in extension of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. 11th July last, p. 314.

Lt. Col. C. M. Longmore (2nd in Comd. 26th N. I.), from the 16th to the 19th Sept., in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Lt. Col. F. D. Ogilvie, (Wing Officer 27th N. I.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt. J. F. FitzG. Colgan, (offg. Qr. Mr. 18th N. I.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board, under the furlough rules of 1868.

Lt. E. E. Gibs a (attached to the 33rd N. I.), to remain at Simla and visit Umballa, on medical certificate, from the 10th Oct. 1872 to the 10th February 1873, in extension of privilege leave.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Asst. Surg. G. B. West, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Asst. Surg G. C. Purcell to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Mooltan, 24th October 1872.

Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. Need, Ben. Infty., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for general duty.

The Delhi Garrison Order, nominating Lt-Col. R. A. Napper, S. C., to officiate as Station Staff, confirmed by G. O. C. C. 28th Aug. 1872, p. 472, is cancelled.

Capt. C. E. Bates, S. C., lately on special duty in Cashmere, is, at his own request, attached to the 2nd Goorkha Regt., for duty.

Capt. G. H. Jackson, Genl. List, Infty., on return from sick leave to Euro; e, is attached to the 33rd N. I. for duty.

The leave granted to Capt. H. J. Edgell, 1st Bat. 21st Foot, in G. O. C. C. 17th Aug. p. 366, will be held to have effect from the 15th Nov. 1872.

The following officers are qualified to act as Instrs. in Army Signalling:—

Lt. C. A. Crompton, Royal Engineers.

Lt. T. Boydell, 39th Foot.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st Jany. next, with permission to study therein till 1st Oct. 1873:—

Lt. G. K. Deane, 4th Hussars.

Lt. A. J. F. Reid, 30th Punjab N. I.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1031 of 1872, the leave to England, to appear before a medical board, granted to Local Maj. O. B. C. St. John, R.E. by G. O. C. C. 11th Sept. 1872, p. 425, is hereby cancelled.

The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted by G. O. C. C 21st Sept., p. 452, to Capt. and Local Maj. B. Lovett, R. E., is hereby cancelled, consequent on that officer's transfer to the P. W. Dept.

The permission given to Lt. B. H. S. Gower, 17th Ben. Cav., in G. O. C. C. dated the 29th Aug. 1872, p. 4:1, to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

In anticipation of the approval of the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers, detailed for duty with their regimental depots, will proceed to England, during the present embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

2nd Battn. 1st Foot —Lt. A. W. Sheringham.

65th Foot.—Lt. F. Luttman-Johnson.

With the concurrence of the Govt. of India, H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to sanction an exchange between Staff Asst. Surgs. K. Macaw, M. D., and R. C. Parkinson, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified:—

On the 5th August 1872.

Lance Corpl. C. F. Caldwell, 63rd Foot.

Lance Corpl. F. Harrison, 63rd Foot.

On the 2nd September 1872.

Hospital Appee. E. L. H. Cox, Nynee Tal Conv. Depot.

Private F. Jackson, 2-1st Foot.

Corpl. J. Daniher, 1-90th.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Onde Division Order, dated the 19th Sept. 1872, directing Surg. Maj. D. Young, M. D., to take over medical charge of the 13th Ben. Cav. from Asst. Surg. A. B. Seaman.

Dated the 28th Sept. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. R. J. Scott, M. B., to the medical charge of the 62nd Foot, with effect from the 23rd April 1872.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 2nd Oct. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. K. Macaw, M. D., doing duty at Kussowlie, to proceed to Subathoo, and report himself to the Officer Comdg. 2nd bat. 12th Foot, for duty.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 7th Oct. 1872, directing Staff Surg. J. H. Beale, M. D., on expiration of his privilege leave, to proceed to Delhi, and relieve Staff Surg. C. C. Dempster.

Presidency District Order, dated the 7th Oct. 1872, attaching Capt. G. H. Jackson, Genl. List, Infy., returned from England on the 29th ult., to the detachment 10th N. I., at Alipore, for duty temporarily.

Rawulpindee Brigade Order, dated the 2nd Oct. 1872, directing Surg. N. J. Grant, 9th Ben. Cav., to relieve Surg. A. J. Dale, M. D., 25th Punjab N. I., of the medical charge of the 5th Company Sappers and Miners, in addition to his other duties.

Murree Station Order, dated the 13th Sept. 1872, appointing Mrs. Meaney assistant to the matron of the Female Hospital, as a temporary measure.

Deesa Station Order, dated the 2 th Aug. 1872, directing Capt W. G. Cubitt, V. C., Comdg. left Wing 16th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, on duty at Dum-Dum.

Dated the 1st Oct. 1872, directing Capt. R. H. Salkeld, officiating Station Staff Officer, on return from musketry instruction duty at Dum-Dum, to resume charge of the Station Staff Office.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 31st May 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. W. N Keefer, 20th N. I., to the medical charge of the Garrison Staff, with effect from the 1st June 1872.

36th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 28th Sept. 1872, appointing Lt. W. F. Hennell to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lt. G. S. Eyre, permitted to study at the Roorkee College.

96th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 11th Oct. 1872, appointing Lt. C. L. S. Branson to be Asst. Instructor of Musketry, from the above date inclusive.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 12th Oct. 1872, appointing Capt. E. H. E. Sauntze, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 24th Sept. 1872, appointing Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd Squad. Sub. and officiating 2nd Squad. Officer, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, on furlough, and consequent on the departure of Capt. C. W. Babington to join the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Dated the 26th Sept. 1872, appointing Capt. D. H. Robertson attached to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, vice Capt. A. P. Palmer; also to act as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. T. Dayrell, on furlough.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 18th Oct. 1872, making the following appointment, consequent on the return from general leave of Lt. Col. F. A. Dickins, Wing Officer:—

Lt. B. Channer, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. mr, vice Lt. C. W. Mengeaney, who reverts to his appointment of 2nd Wing Sub.

20th Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 30th Sept. 1872, appointing Maj. M. G. Smith, S. C., Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

35th Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 28th Sept. 1872, appointing Lt. A. J. F. Reid, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr.-mr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th July last, vice Lt. G. F. Young, proceeded on leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 19	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia

ANGLO-INDIAN WIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel great diffidence in addressing you, but I really must say a few words about that dreadfully dismal extract from the *Pioneer* which appeared in your paper of the 30th Oct., under the heading of Anglo-Indian Wives (by another lady). I think that a great deal of what she writes is very nice and very sentimental and "all that sort of thing," but I really must protest against being considered a "hard-worked, overtasked maid-of-all-work."

I do not know at what hour the "English labourer dreams of leaving his bed," but I am up as soon as it is light. I give out stores for the house, gram for the horses and poultry, attend to the dhobee and dehiray, gather flowers to decorate my bungalow, and sometimes do a little gardening; but I do not by any means consider myself unhappy or ill-used, and I hope when I go home I may not need any excuses to be made for my being "lackadaisical and spoilt." If I do need them, I will honestly confess the fault to be my own, and will not blame life in India for it.

For the troubles of housekeeping, my servants are "plagues and pets." They are cheating and untruthful—their ungrateful ways often make me quite weary; but I think we must bear in mind that English servants are not angels, and the mistress of a house in England has to give out stores (if she has not a housekeeper) and to look after her servants if her home is to be a comfortable one. I hope, too, that there are many hundreds of ladies in England who think it no hardship to wash their babies.

We are asked, "besides the husband, what has the Indian home to offer as an attraction?" A great many things, I should say. A nice bungalow, well furnished, a pretty compound full of flowers, a horse to ride or a carriage to drive are some of the most desirable. All have not got these but hundreds have, and instead of the first two years of an English wife in India being of necessity "a season of unmitigated trial and sorrow," from the cheerful faces I often see, I should hope many will agree with me that their lot is not cast in such very unpleasant places.

If it were true that "comfort is an unknown luxury in India" it would be a great disgrace to English women. It does not seem to me that it should be a wonder the refined English girl fresh from home preserves her rectitude and modesty in India. What would be the worth of pure instincts and judicious early English training, if they could be put aside for the depraved ideas of a foreign country? Society here is said to be more selfish and heartless than in England. It may be so, but I should hope every one has some few friends good and true, who help to brighten the Indian home.

Instead of grumbling, why should we not try to make the best of life in this land that God has made so beautiful? Husbands might well complain where wives are constantly grumbling at climate and other things, the disagreeables of which husbands have to take the larger share. I for one at least do not wish to be considered a martyr, and I hope there are many wives, blessed with kind and considerate husbands, who will say with me that they enjoy a happy and comfortable home in India in spite of disadvantages and the longing for old England, which is strong in all our hearts.

The "good people" who "shook their heads," supposing the paper called the *Girl of the Period* to be "a faithful sketch of the daughters and sisters of respectable folk," must have been silly as well as good. Did they suppose that sketches of girls riding races in bloomer costume on tricycles were intended to represent gentlewomen; and did they ask, "could it be really true that these painted, selfish, ignorant, artful Jezebels sat at their tables and firesides as beloved bosom friends?" If they did, I suppose they also thought *Punch's* caricatures of women wearing pine-apples and other kinds of fruit in the place of bonnets, or a big girl dressed as Donato, a life picture.

LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

THE DANGER OF ATHLETICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
"To see oursels as others see us!
"It wad free mancy a blunder free us
"And foolish notion."

SIR,—We have many times been afforded no inconsiderable amusement by quietly observing the apparent egotism of young would-be athletes, who, puffed up with their own glorification, look down from self-erected pinnacles of fame, on their more modest brethren, who do not happen to share in their enthusiasm or mix in their pursuits. They possess a choice vocabulary of slang phrases, which they bandy about in a most indiscriminate manner, and many a young fellow, good and true, is unhesitatingly dubbed "poop," "P. W. M.," "finikin," or an equally elegant term, who, possibly considering discretion the better part of valour, does not desire to overtax his strength and in all probability lay the foundation of some future ailment, by the violent exertion necessary to excel in such games as hockey on ponies or football, or who declines to run the risk of a *coup de soleil* by standing for some hours on the cricket field.

Think not, oh ye athletic souls, that we in the smallest degree wish to sneer at such glorious sports—as we have, on the contrary, the greatest admiration for them, and in a more genial clime should be amongst the very first to join your ranks. Moreover, we fully understand and appreciate the truth of that old maxim, *de gustibus non est disputandum*; we merely ask you to be not quite so wise in your own conceit, but to endeavour to become charitable enough to allow that he who may perchance differ from you in thought, word, or deed, is not necessarily a "muff" or a "duffer." We have learnt from an eight years' experience that in an enervating climate like this, violent exercise and over-exertion have a great deal to do with "sick leave," and often induce the fatal illness which is falsely attributed to other causes or the "beastly country." On the other hand, we are of opinion that a moderate quantity of steady exercise is most beneficial, and we therefore do not include golf in our category, as we consider it *par excellence* the game most suited for India, for in playing, you combine the maximum of pleasure with the minimum of fatigue, your mind is actively employed by the care, thought and judgment required to ensure success, and as it is not a *sine qua non* that a good golfer should also be a great athlete, he is seldom egotistical on the subject, but quietly pursues his round without attempting to attract the attention of, or flaunt his prowess before, the public, nay, even the fortunate winner of the biennial medal can "bear his honours thick upon him" without arrogating to himself any superiority over his less successful fellow men; at least, such is the result of our observation.

The young athletic enthusiast, as a rule, weighs other folk in his own scales, sees them only through his own spectacles, and forms his opinion of them, not by their mental capacity or known ability, but by their skill in "handling the willow" or "kicking a goal."

We agree with the remark in last mail's *Graphic*, that a group of scientific men is of as much interest to the public at large as a group of athletes; but then, we are only

Bombay, 4th Nov. SIMPLE SPIRITS.

*** We don't know that the athletes are more egotistical than other people in India; but there is certainly some danger of violent exercise in this country laying the foundation of serious diseases both of brain and body, and everywhere, as a rule, athlete usually break down in health at an early period of life.—ED. *B.G.*

PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was given out by a local contemporary more than a week ago that Captain Walshe had asked the permission of Government to raise three companies of Parsee volunteers. I am not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of your contemporary's statement, but I can speak as to the effect which it has produced on the community concerned. Not a Parsee that I know but has expressed warm approbation of Captain Walshe's move.

However, although there is plenty of enthusiasm for volunteering in the community, I doubt much if a sufficient number of its members will answer to the call Captain Walshe has so laudably undertaken, if the report be true, to make on them. What leads me to do so is the fact that ever since the breakdown of the Parsee Volunteer Corps of 1867, several attempts to resuscitate it have proved abortive, inasmuch as the number of persons who expressed their willingness on each occasion to join it was not large enough to make it worth anybody's while to muster it for martial purposes. The reason was two-fold. In the first place, those who led these several attempts did not take care to inform the community at large of the probable expenses of volunteering per head. The consequence was that they found the military spirit of the descendants of Cyrus and Darius, and heaven knows who else, cooled down by the ice of pecuniary consideration. In the next place, the attempts did not meet with sufficient support from the influential members of the community, as well as from the position of the Guzeratee press conducted by Parsees, for I need not tell one in your position, Sir, whose business it is to lead as well as to reflect public opinion, that except under extraordinary circumstances, a powerful lead is the *sine qua non* of bringing together a number of persons unacquainted with each other for an object at once novel and desirable to them, and which presents some difficulty in the commencement. Perhaps it will be asked why the influential members and the portion of the press abovementioned did not sufficiently support the attempts. The answer is that, of the former, some thought it, absurdly enough, *infra dig* to do so, whereas others were too sluggish or indifferent to bestir themselves for the purpose. As to the latter, the majority of the journals comprehended in it were too much at war with the solitary exception, which was frantic in its support of the attempts, to perceive that they were sacrificing journalistic duty to journalistic pique.

"Robin Hood," who seems to have become a supporter of order as becomes one of his good sense in this age, has now set to rest the question about expenses, by stating that volunteering would not cost a European more in this city than Rs. 20 to commence with, and afterwards 1 rupee per month; and it is not likely that a Parsee would have to pay more for the same.

That Captain Walshe may not have taken pains to get up a Zoroastrian Volunteer Corps in vain, it remains therefore that some of the public spirited among the Parsees should put their shoulders to the wheel, supposing the portion of the press of which such honourable mention has been made above, to be past cure. To this end "Y" states, in the columns of your Church Gate Street contemporary, that Messrs Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, of Municipal fame, are expected by their community "to organize a committee" of leading Zoroastrians to see the corps fairly started. That they are expected to do so is certain, but I do not know that the latter of them is very anxious about the physical welfare of his countrymen. The former is, as is well known from the active encouragement he has been giving to Parsee cricketers in Bombay and elsewhere; and I now call upon him especially to do the needful, not forgetting Mr. N. Furdoonjee and others—such as Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

Your introduction of this letter, Sir, into your journal, will have the effect of "ventilating" a subject of some consequence to your Zoroastrian readers, and not uninteresting to the rest; I hope therefore that it will not find its way into the dreaded darkness of your wastepaper basket, nor be ignominiously pigeon-holed.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. A CONSTANT READER.

A NEW RAILWAY TERMINUS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You may have observed lately in the columns of your contemporary of Church Gate Street, several letters advocating the erection of a small roadway station on the line of railway between Byculla and Boree Bunder, and as there are a great many people residing here whose business necessitates their travelling daily into the Fort, we trust you will, with your usual kindness, find a place in your journal for a few remarks on the subject, which should interest the Agent of the G. I. P. R., and induce him to have the proposition carried into effect without further delay.

From the last Census returns you will observe there are upwards of 20,000 people residing here, many of whom travel by rail to Mahim, Bandora, or the Fort; but it is of the hardship suffered by those who daily have to go to business to the Fort, that I now trouble you. As a rule, having no conveyances, we have to walk every morning and evening from Mazagon in the heat of the sun in the hot season and in the rain during the monsoon to and from the Byculla Railway Station, a distance of two miles, and again from the Boree Bunder Station to the Fort and back, another two miles or four miles every day, leaving Mazagon at 9 o'clock A.M., and the Byculla Railway Station at 9½ A.M., we arrive at Boree Bunder at 9¾ A.M., and from thence we have to walk to office in the Fort, where we arrive weary and tired, bathed in perspiration, and more fit to sleep than to commence a hard day's work. Leaving office in the evening at 5 o'clock we don't reach our homes till 6¼ P.M., thus wasting three hours of precious time every day. Cannot this waste of time be prevented? Surely the agent of the G. I. P. Railway can do a great deal towards the erection of the station proposed. The ground on which it is proposed to erect it belongs to the Railway Company, the rails are already laid, and the line is complete in every respect, so that the erection of a temporary shed and platform (which is all that is required for the present) would cost a mere trifle. This expense would be very soon covered by the increased number of passengers which would be sure to follow such a step. Those who now take the 'bus would rather travel by the train, not only on account of the convenience offered by the rail being so near, but also on account of the saving to them in time and in the fare to the Fort. The saving would be about Rs. 7 a month in the fare alone, which is a considerable sum to people with such limited incomes as the generality of those residing here are receiving. Every person acquainted with the locality will admit the reasonableness of the proposition and the urgent need that exists for such a station, which, if erected, would benefit not only the public but also the Railway Company in a far greater degree, for if (as I believe it is decided) all the locomotive and engineers workshops, plant, &c. are to be removed to the ground lately reclaimed at Waddy Bunder in Mazagon, how much more will be the need of the said station, and how much more will its erection benefit the Railway Company? If the Railway Company fail to care for the benefit of the public, surely they should, for their own convenience and good, stir in the matter; but I suppose it is too much to expect from them. If they treat the subject of the erection of their terminus or principal station with such indifference as they have done for the last ten years, probably they will not trouble about the trifling expense now required for a small temporary station. Nevertheless, I hope you will continue to keep the subject before the railway authorities and the public, and thus confer a favour on us poor

Mazagon, 2nd Nov. MAZAGONITES.

A HINT TO THE SYNDICATE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About two years ago a correspondence, signed by a G. G. M. C., was published in the *Times of India*, in which the system of the theoretical and practical instruction given in the Grant Medical College by Dr. Morehead and his immediate successors was compared in detail with that introduced by Dr. Hunter and continued up to the present time. In that correspondence the attention of the Educational Department was particularly drawn to the present system of giving practical and clinical instruction, and to the way in which the practical knowledge of the candidate for the diploma of L. M. was tested. It was shown that in Dr. Morehead's time the candidates for the degree of G. G. M. C. were daily examined, Sundays not excepted, in the Surgical and Medical wards of the Jamsetjee J. Hospital for one month; but the candidates for the degree of L. M. are now examined only one day. The difference in time is striking! The way of testing the practical knowledge of the students is derogatory to the University and unfair to the candidates.

As the University examinations are approaching, I beg to draw the attention of the Syndicate to the very imperfect and almost useless way of testing the practical knowledge of the candidates followed by the present examiners; which simply consists in examining the candidates for one day only, or rather two hours only. I would beg to suggest that these examinations ought to be carried on at least for one month in the Clinical and Surgical wards, as it was done when the College had the power to grant the diploma of a graduate.

To convince the Syndicate that I am writing from the interest which I take in the medical education of this Presidency, I beg to refer them to an editorial of the *Lancet* of 28th September last, No. 13, vol. 2. The editor begins his article by quoting *Trousseau*, "For mercy's sake, gentlemen, let us have less science and a little more art. * * * * It is more than necessary that the teaching of Medicine and Surgery should be clinical and practical. It is the great merit of any recent changes in the system of examination that they have been clinical and practical."

Can the University of Bombay pretend to say that the examination for the degree of L. M., as it is conducted now, is *clinical* and *practical* in the sense in which the editor understands it, or in any sense whatever—certainly not.

I hope H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse, as Governor of Bombay and as Chancellor of the University (devoid as he is of prejudice and favoritism) will veto this imperfect way of examination and order that the practical examination of the students be conducted in future, in the same way as was done in former times. By doing so he will confer a great boon on medical education.

ONE INTERESTED IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

4th Nov.

POISONED BY THE TRILLIONTH OF A DROP.—M. Davaine read at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, September 17, a paper on Septicæmia, some of the statements in which startled the attention of the few auditors who at this time of the year still continue to attend. He described, remarks the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the various experiments he had been making by the subcutaneous injection of septicæmic blood—*i. e.*, blood derived from an animal poisoned by putrified blood. He has practised twenty-five series of experiments on rabbits and guinea-pigs, thus finding that the virus acquires increased intensity of power and activity by passing through the animal organism. This becomes so tremendous that, to quote the effect of its last passage, "the blood of the rabbit killed by the ten-millionth part of a drop was injected into five rabbits in doses of one hundred-millionth, the ten billionth, the one hundred-billionth, and the *trillionth of a drop*. All died within twenty-five hours." The homœopathists will surely prick up their ears at this announcement from so staid an experimental physiologist.

BOMBAY.

THE Gun Club will meet for practice on the Byculla Flats to-day, at 4 o'clock P.M.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER IN GUZERAT.—Mr. Ritchie, the Settlement Officer in Guzerat, intends shortly to proceed on circuit.

GUZERAT SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that the Superintendent of the Guzerat Survey Department has made a reduction in his establishment.

CHARITY.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of five rupees from "A. B.," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE POOR-BOX.—We are requested to state that the poor-box of the Fort Police Court is now empty, and contributions will therefore be thankfully received.

THE MADRAS FORGERY CASE.—The Madrasee forger is to be tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court at Madras, which commenced on Monday last.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 2nd November, was 50 feet 1 tenth; in the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 7 tenths.

EXAMINATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AT AHMEDABAD.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N. D., is at present engaged in the examination of Government schools at Ahmedabad.

RAILWAY FROM AHMEDABAD TO DEESA.—We learn that the native merchants of Ahmedabad intend to forward a petition to Government, praying for the erection of a railway from Ahmedabad to Deesa.

FIRE AT RAJKOTE.—We observe that on the 20th October a fire broke out in a shop at Rajcote, by which several persons were seriously burnt and one died. The shop was stored with a large quantity of liquor.

AN OORDOO SCHOOL AT SADRA.—One of the Deputy Educational Inspectors of this Presidency has addressed a letter to the Political Agent of Maheekanta, pointing out the necessity of opening an Oordoo school at Sadra.

STRIPES.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Abdoola was charged before Mr. Woodward, yesterday, with stealing a dhotur, belonging to one Sewdyal Mathudeen, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

THE VICEROY'S BODY GUARD.—On Monday thirty-one sowars, belonging to His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, arrived in Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway, and have taken up their residence at Soparee Baug, Parell.

OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, a man named Tabib Ibla was convicted of stealing a cot belonging to a Parsee named Sheriadjee Mervanjee, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE THAKORES OF MAHEEKANTA.—We see that the Political Agent of Maheekanta has issued a circular to some of the Thakores of the place to proceed to Bombay to be present at the grand Durbar to be held in the course of this month.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—His Excellency the Governor received visits yesterday at Government House, Parell, from a number of native Chiefs and Sirdars at present residing in Bombay. The reception lasted from 8 A.M. till about 2 P.M.

FALSE MEASURES.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, yesterday, Kasjee Ramjee and Ludha Ebboo were charged with having in their possession false measures. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

THE CASE AGAINST THE LATE DEWAN TO THE RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—We learn that Mr. Cassumjee, late Dewan to the Raja of Dhurumpore, intends to appeal to the District Judge of Surat against the conviction and sentence by Mr. Oliphant, full-power Magistrate.

THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Bheema Oomer and Hurry Dowjee were charged with stealing a quantity of green paint, the property of one Rustomjee Manockjee. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Balloo Maheeputee was charged with having in his possession one lantern, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was convicted and fined five rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Jeyram Butchet, a milk seller, reported to the executive police yesterday that while he and his family were asleep in a shed on the top of Malabar Hill on the previous night, some one entered the shed, the door of which was not secured, and removed from the neck of his wife a gold ornament, and a pair of silver anklets from his child.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF BEYLA was yesterday invited to meet His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Parell. Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, who is now in Bombay, accompanied the Nawab in his stage coach and four to Parell. The object of the visit, we hear, was to arrange for certain seats at the forthcoming Durbar to be held by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Nawab leaves Bombay for Surat by the mail train of this morning.

ILLEGAL SALE OF OPIUM.—Yesterday three persons named Meer Alee Hook, Sumna, woman, and Hunsa Arat, were sent to the Fort Police Court by Mr. Jacomb, Deputy Commissioner of Customs. They were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee and charged with selling opium without a licence, and also with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than a quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to clause 4, section 10 of regulation 21 of 1827. The magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.—On Monday 106 followers and 45 horses, belonging to the Rao of Cutch, were landed at the Carnac Bunder. They took up their residence temporarily in a bungalow on the Gowallia Tank Road. On the same day eighteen followers of the Raja of Bhownuggur arrived in Bombay. Twenty-six followers of the Chief of Sangloe arrived here on the same day from Poona, and have taken up their residence in bungalow No 56, Chinchpoogly Road. Ten followers of the Punt Sachoo of Bhore arrived here on Monday evening, and have occupied bungalow No. 18 at Chinchpoogly.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY.—Yesterday afternoon an adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, was held at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of adopting the accounts and report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1872. The Hon. Mr. Forbes was in the chair. After the chairman made a few remarks, an animated discussion ensued as to several items in the accounts, particularly about the deficiency in yarn and cotton. As the explanation given by the chairman was not considered satisfactory by the shareholders, a committee of five shareholders in conjunction with the directors was appointed to examine the present condition and past management of the affairs of the company, and the meeting was then again adjourned for two calendar months. We will give a fuller report of the proceedings to-morrow.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch, with a cargo of 9 packages of spices and the following passengers:—Major Parker, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE s.s. RUSTOM, Commander John DeCosta, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Goa, with the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Major R. Johnstone; and sixteen deck passengers for different ports.

THE s. s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Commander E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Lt. R. Price; and fourteen deck passengers for different ports.

THE SHIP PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, 1294 tons, Captain W. Kelly, arrived on the 4th inst. from Calcutta (August 30th) with the following cargo:—16,384 bags rice, 514 bags sugar, 215 bags gram, 260 bags cullie, 2,385 bales jute, 1,325 bundles gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MIRZAPORE, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and following passenger for Ceylon:—Rev. T. S. Browne. She took the following cargo:—1,486 chests Malwa opium, 1,116 bales cotton, 13 cwts. ivory, 183 bales twist, and sundries.

ENORMOUS FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.

The Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

SIR,—The Mamledar of Talada reports that a flight of locusts passed over the town of Talada about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th October 1872, the shadow caused by which extended about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth. The locusts flew from south-east to west. They appear to have alighted in the fields of the village of Sudgawhan, and destroyed about 25 or 30 maps of jowaree, teli and bajree, and in their flight they passed over the villages of Ninbora, Balweupa and Talada, but only did damage at Sudgawhan.

The Mamledar has been directed to report exactly what amount of damage has been done.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector of Khandeish.

Office of the Collr. of Khandeish, Camp Mukte, 24th Oct.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF RATE-PAYERS AGAINST THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

A LARGER assemblage of the native inhabitants has seldom been seen in Bombay than that which met yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, in order to protest against the new Municipal Bill. All the space available in the large hall and gallery of the Institute, and even the staircases, were crowded long before the time appointed for the meeting. Previous to the assembling of this vast crowd of citizens, a demonstration was got up by a few persons, who came to the Institute from the direction of the Fort, with drums beating and banners flying in honour of the occasion. Truth compels us to add that this demonstration, or the attempt at one, was a failure; for beyond the standard-bearers and the drum-beaters, barely half a dozen men accompanied the procession. The case, however, was different when the procession returned to the Fort, its thin ranks being swelled by a number of those who had been present at the meeting. Mr. Macdonald, the president of the rate-payers' committee, was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object for which the meeting was convened. Mr. Lidbetter, the honorary secretary, read the memorial intended for presentation to the Viceroy. Resolutions were then adopted, one declaring that the new Municipal Bill is very objectionable and quite unsuited to the requirements of the public; and another adopting the memorial and authorising the rate-payers' committee to forward it to the Viceroy. Several interesting and telling speeches were made. Our extended report is deferred. The following is the memorial which was adopted at the meeting:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The humble Petition of the Residents and Rate-payers of Bombay adopted at a Public Meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the 5th day of November 1872.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Excellency's petitioners are residents and rate-payers of Bombay, and beg leave respectfully to approach your Excellency with a representation touching the municipal affairs of their city.

The circumstances under which your petitioners are obliged to trouble your Excellency in regard to this subject are briefly these. The first experiment of a municipal government by a Corporation was introduced in Bombay in 1865 under Bombay Act II. of that year. It proved a disastrous failure and gave rise to increase of taxation, waste of municipal funds, and discontent among the people; and this result was brought about by—

1st.—The defects of the Act itself, which was conceived and passed during the time of the share mania in Bombay.

2nd.—The recklessness of the executive officer entrusted with its entire working, viz., the Municipal Commissioner.

3rd.—The inefficiency of the officer appointed to exercise control over the expenditure, viz., the Municipal Controller

4th.—The incompetency resulting from the total absence of the representative principle in the Corporation.

5th.—The inability or unwillingness of the Government of the day to perceive the maladministration, and its refusal to check and prevent the consequences thereof.

The evils resulting from this state of things were seen early, but no steps were taken by any body to remove them. In 1869 they became so great, that the Bench of Justices moved Government for a Commission of Enquiry, but Government declined to grant the prayer, throwing the responsibility on the Bench, which in their turn threw it on the Commissioner. Meanwhile the maladministration increased, and in 1870 the ratepayers, who had all the while been the sufferers perceiving no end to the irresponsible Commissioner's extravagance, began to move for reform. They first petitioned the Bench of Justices and then the Government of Bombay, and finding their representations unheeded by either, appealed to the Government of India. By the time, however, this appeal reached its destination, the foul hand of an assassin had deprived the country of its Governor General, the lamented Earl Mayo. During the interval the municipal affairs of the city had become so involved, that the local Government was compelled to interfere and it appointed a committee to ascertain the financial position of the Municipality. This enquiry was followed by a bill to amend the old law. Your petitioners therefore gave up the prayer for a general inquiry, and addressed themselves to the new measure which the local Government had brought out, though their object in asking for a general inquiry was simply to ascertain the cause of past failure, and to prepare the way for a sound reform.

But your petitioners regret to have to state that the Government, which at first would not listen to any representation praying for its interference, now seemed equally disinclined to cater enquiry, and pushed on the bill from stage to stage with such quickness that those concerned had not sufficient time to represent their views and wishes, especially *as the vernacular translations of the bill were published only one day before its second reading commenced.* Nor, your petitioners beg leave to add; have such representations as were made been vouchsafed the attention they deserved. Consequently, the bill which has thus been passed, retains even in an aggravated form some of the defects of the old Act, and has also many new highly objectionable provisions. Thus has arisen, a second time, the necessity on the part of your petitioners for an appeal to the Government of India.

That these are not mere assertions of your petitioners, they earnestly believe, will be evident to your Excellency from a perusal of the entire correspondence on the subject, copies of which are appended in a chronological order from the first representation to the Bench of Justices in 1870, to the last petition to the Legislative Council, marked from A to O; and they fully trust that enough has been adduced in this correspondence to show that a case for the interference of your Excellency's authority has been made out.

Nor is it your petitioners alone that think the bill, as at present passed, should not become law. From copies hereunto annexed of the proceedings of the Bombay Association and of the Bench of Justices who have had experience of the old Act, and who will doubtless form the nucleus of the new Corporation, as well as from the general expressions of public opinion, it will be seen that the measure is disliked and condemned on all hands. It was, moreover, passed by a doubtful majority. For, out of the five non-official members of the Legislative Council who were present, and voted and protested against the bill during its progress, two, who your petitioners are led to believe would have voted against the bill, were prevented at the time of the third reading from attending the meeting from illness. The bill has therefore met with extraordinary opposition within as well as without the Council, and was approved of simply by the official members.

The most objectionable provisions and features of the bill may be thus summed up—

1st.—Out of about 700,000 inhabitants only about 4,000, such as house-owners and a few of the occupiers, will have any voice in the election of the members of the Corporation, whilst a vast number of intelligent inhabitants, such as lawyers, merchants, traders, medical practitioners, graduates of the Universities, clerks, &c., &c., will be entirely excluded from having any share whatever in the Municipal Franchise.

2nd.—It will allow very great and arbitrary powers to the Commissioner.

3rd.—It will prevent many respectable and worthy citizens from taking seats in the Town Council, owing to the members being considered public servants amenable to the Penal Code, and entrusted with little or no real powers.

4th.—It contains clauses, which, though slightly modified, still show a great distrust in the capacity and ability of the Corporation, and which will keep the members under dread of being disgraced at any moment.

5th.—It contains many sections amongst the building and general sanitary regulations, the provisions of which will tend to harrass and annoy the people unnecessarily.

6th.—It authorizes the erection and maintenance of public halls, libraries, hospitals, museums, schools and colleges notwithstanding the existence of a heavy municipal debt, for which the tax-payers have to contribute Rs. 750,000 annually for payment of principal and interest.

7th.—It has not made a proper adjustment of the rates and taxes which at present fall heavily upon the people.

8th.—The claims of the Municipality on the Bombay Government for the Vehar Water debt; for the expenses incurred on the G. I. P. Railway overbridges; for a portion of the proceeds of the Bombay city land sales funds; and for credit of one per cent. Income Tax proceeds, have not yet been settled so as to enable the Corporation to work the new bill with fresh vigour, and free of debt. An embarrassed financial position is always fatal to the success of any undertaking, and to start the new Municipality with heavy liabilities (which moreover do not *fairly* belong to it) is to invite its certain failure.

9th.—It will exempt Government lands and buildings from the payment of municipal rates and taxes, when both in Calcutta and Madras they are not so exempted.

10th.—It will also exempt the local Government from contributing towards the expenses of the police, while neither the Calcutta nor the Madras Governments are so exempted.

For these among other reasons your petitioners earnestly pray that your Excellency will withhold your assent to the bill in its present form.

And, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

ON Monday afternoon a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall to consider the measures which should be adopted on the arrival of the Viceroy.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (Sheriff of Bombay) read the requisition calling the meeting, and then took the chair on the motion of Mr. Connon.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the great honour you have done me by calling me to preside at this influential public meeting. Owing to this being mail day, the hour for the meeting was fixed so late, that, I will not occupy much of your time by making a long speech. Indeed none is needed where men's minds are made up to do something by which they can show their high respect to the Viceroy and their affection and loyalty to the great and good Sovereign who rules over us. (Hear, hear.) Our Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Northbrook, is about to visit this city officially in another ten days, and I am sure every one of its inhabitants is desirous of giving His Lordship a welcome befitting his high reputation as a statesman, and as the representative of the august Sovereign whom we have learned to love. (Hear, hear.) Lord Northbrook has come to this country with a proved reputation for statesmanship, and we have every reason to hope from what we have seen of him, and from what we have been able to judge of him during the few months that he has been amongst us, that he will rank as one of the best Governor-Generals which India has had. His official visit to this, the first commercial city of the British empire, will be productive of great and many benefits to us. It has often been remarked that the sympathies of former Governor-Generals have been mostly extended to the welfare and advancement of the nearest Presidency, viz., Bengal; but railways and the telegraph have effected great changes in this country, and have brought Bombay into closer proximity with Calcutta. Lord Northbrook's resolve to visit Bombay officially shows at once the importance of this city in his estimation, and the happy idea of holding a grand Durbar of the Rajas and Chiefs from all parts of India in Bombay will make the year 1872 in this city memorable for many years. I say it is our bounden duty as grateful and loyal subjects to give a hearty welcome to His Lordship when he arrives amongst us and mark his visit in some fit and suitable manner. In what way this should be done I will not presume to say, as the gentlemen who will follow me will ably and fully explain it to you. I will only say that in whatever shape the welcome will be given, Bombay, which has up to this time yielded to no other city in India for hospitality and loyalty towards the Crown and the Government of this country, will not be behind on this memorable occasion in putting forth her usual strength in welcoming the Viceroy to our city. Whether in times of prosperity or in times of adversity Bombay has ever shown itself worthy, if it is satisfied that there is a call which must be met as a matter of duty, and I feel confident that the result of this meeting will show that I have not wrongly estimated the character and public spirit of its inhabitants or boasted of their loyalty. (Applause.)

Mr. Connon—Mr. Chairman,—I am sure you have not exceeded the licence of oratory in proclaiming the loyalty of the city of Bombay. I think that whatever differences of opinion may have arisen in the community as to the manner of the reception of the Governor-General and Viceroy, there has been no divergence from a desire to mark in some way his visit here, and at the same time to prove our continued fidelity to the Crown of England and our goodwill towards the immediate representative of Her Majesty in India. (Hear, hear.) These sentiments are so embedded in the heart of the community that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the subject, and therefore I shall simply propose the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having heard with much satisfaction of the intended visit of the Viceroy of India to Bombay, desires to record its sense of the honour to be paid to the city, and to express on behalf of the inhabitants at large their loyal welcome to His Excellency on this his first State visit to the Western Presidency."

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, in seconding the resolution, said—Before I second the resolution I desire to express my sincere and warm sympathy in the object of this meeting, and the great pleasure I entertain of the opportunity which the approaching visit of His Excellency the Viceroy affords the inhabitants of this city to show their affection and loyalty to our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, through her representative, the Governor-General of India. I am quite sure, Sir, that the whole community of this city appreciates the honour and feels proud of this privilege, and is only too glad of any occasion which permits of their manifesting their sense of fidelity, and giving expression, to their feelings of affection for their Queen. (Applause.) When one of Her Gracious Majesty's sons honoured us with his Royal presence a short time ago, brief as his stay was amongst us, he must have left our shores under the full conviction of our great loyalty; and India's Queen must from that son's lips have heard many things of her subjects in this vast empire which must have gladdened her heart, and have drawn it, if possible, more closely to her subjects in the East. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the people of Bombay gave proofs of their fidelity in different ways. Let us now add another page to the history of our loyalty, on this the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

Dr. Hewlett, Acting Municipal Commissioner—It has fallen to my lot to propose a resolution asking the people of Bombay to come forward and subscribe, and trusting that the subscriptions will be numerous and general, I beg to propose—"That this meeting having taken into consideration the steps to be adopted to commemorate the visit of the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Bombay, approves of the proposal made by the Special Committee of the Bench of Justices that a voluntary subscription list be opened with the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, under the name of 'The Governor-General Reception Fund.'"

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Captain W. Walshe—It is unnecessary for me at this period to dwell upon the loyalty of the people of Bombay after the manner in which it has been referred to by the previous speakers. I hope that the reception fund will be well subscribed to, so that Bombay may sustain her reputation for loyalty and liberality. The manner in which the funds should be applied has caused some little difference of opinion, which in such a large community as this is was only to be expected; but the committee appointed to consider the matter has, I think, come to a conclusion which will gratify all parties, and that conclusion will be embodied in the resolution which I am about to propose. I at first proposed that our expression of loyalty should take the form of a grand illumination, because that is the most usual display under similar circumstances, and one which accords with the customs of the people of India: but I am quite ready to admit that illuminations are very transient—you have but three hours' light and nothing remains—and in deference to the opinion of many friends I am willing to agree that we might do something better than that with our money; such as endowing some public building, erecting a statue, or preparing something which would last for ever and a day as a memorial of His Excellency's visit. The amended proposal of the committee combines, I think, utility with ornament. A public garden to be erected in the heart of the native town, where the poor may enjoy the benefits of exercise and the open air, and which may be decorated with a statue or a fountain, seems as good a way in which to spend the money as anything which has been suggested. The exact site of this garden will of course be decided upon hereafter; but if the main idea of getting such a garden be carried out, we shall have something which will be a lasting memorial of the visit of Lord Northbrook to Bombay, which will beautify the town, and which will testify our public spirit in a way that cannot be forgotten. (Applause.) I beg to propose—"That the application of the 'Governor-General Reception Fund' be committed to the Special Reception Committee appointed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices, with a view to the formation of a public garden to be called the 'Northbrook Garden,' on

great difficulty, he managed to get my certificate handed up to the magistrate. This gentleman informed him that he could pay no attention to communications so received. After some further—to poor Jooma equally unintelligible processes—each prisoner was ordered to be fined ten rupees, and to be kept in custody till paid." Again, section 226 compels not only stablekeepers, but also the occupiers of every place where milch cattle are kept, to obtain a license from the Municipal Commissioner, and authorizes this officer to grant, withhold or revoke such licence, and subjects all persons who use such places without licence to a penalty of rupees five hundred. If the Municipal Commissioner withhold the licence in any case, and if no appeal be allowed against his decision, the aggrieved party will have no redress, and will have to submit to the oppression.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—The introduction of such a clause as this would, I believe, make the bill utterly impracticable. It would seriously affect the Commissioner's efficiency with reference to his conservancy and general executive powers. When one looks at the matters to which the power of appeal is sought to be made applicable, I think this proposition will appear unreasonable. The Hon. Mr. Munguldas has mentioned only a few of the powers of the Commissioner, but we ought to look at others which may be appealed against. For instance, section 208 provides that any man who may place or deposit or cause to be placed or deposited any box, bale, or package of merchandise or any other thing in or over or upon any public street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100, and to a further penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 for every day after conviction during which the offence is continued. Grant a power of appeal, and the owner of the packages or bales may defy law and order for a time. Take, again, section 183. The subject there treated of is a very delicate one to handle, but nevertheless, by an appeal the Commissioner may be prevented from doing what is necessary for a number of workmen; and so, again, with section 180, which treats of the erection of privies. Supposing a right of appeal were granted, and that a householder availed himself of it to object to a privy being erected in a certain place, can it be expected that the Town Council are to go to the place in solemn procession and see whether such a privy is necessary? I do not intend to allude to all the conservancy clauses, but I think this hon. Council will see that appeals would paralyse the action of the Commissioner in matters the decision of which can be best left to the judgment of one man. If the Commissioner does any wrong in fulfilling his duties, the wrong will soon find its way before the public, and the matter will be remedied either by the Town Council or the larger body of the Corporation. I find that the sections of the Scotch Act certainly contemplate the local Boards giving to their Commissioners and Inspectors powers similar to this which we propose to give to the Commissioner. These inspectors carry out the orders of the Board as executive officers, and the only real and practical distinction between them and the Commissioner is that the latter is not exclusively the officer of the Corporation simply because he happens to be nominated by Government—a distinction which to my mind does not touch the question whether or not it is expedient to vest executive duties in one person. I think this principle applies particularly to India, the natives of which country, like uneducated persons in all parts of the world, are peculiarly prone to disobey orders so long as there is any chance of getting rid of a duty by an appeal. Many of them have no great dislike to dirty houses and do not at all consider the health of themselves or of their neighbours, their reasoning being that if they are satisfied themselves to sit down quietly amid what is offensive or injurious to health, their neighbours either ought to do the same or leave them alone. Ignorance is always more or less obstinate—and if sanitary improvements are to be carried out, a certain amount of power must be vested in the Commissioner and the Health Officer. My remarks are not intended to apply to the more enlightened classes of the native community, who are educated and associate with Europeans; but these persons are few compared with the remainder of the population. One has only to travel out of the beaten paths of traffic in the native town to come across dirt and sights and smells of the most offensive kind, so that one is glad to get back to the larger thoroughfares. But it is just this portion of the community who are indifferent to sanitary considerations who would be the readiest to avail themselves of a right of appeal if they were ordered to take measures with relation to their own properties, which would be for the general good. Let this Council imagine five or six appeals coming before the Town Council every week, and also let it imagine, if it can, how many places this Town Council could visit and adjudicate upon in a day. The members of that body will have their time very fully occupied with other duties, and how could they possibly get through the appeals that would be likely to come up with reference to the innumerable questions with which the Commissioner must deal? I believe that many persons would appeal, if it were for nothing else than to try their strength with the Commissioner. The result of this state of things might be a good thing for lawyers certainly, but I am not here to advocate their interests, and I speak on behalf of the community, who in the end would suffer much if this kind of litigation were allowed to spring up. In conclusion, I would repeat that I object to this right of appeal, because the chief executive officer of the Municipality ought to have ample power, and not be subjected to interference by a board who would not be so likely to look to the general good. I cannot understand how two or three or more members of the Town Council should be better judges than the Commissioner on the matters in respect of which appeals will lie, and I cannot find in any Acts relating to sanitary arrangements, that a power of appeal is given similar to that which the Hon. Mr. Munguldas proposes, unless in cases where property is likely to be peculiarly affected. I would, for the reasons I have stated, ask this Council to reject the hon. gentleman's new section.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I do not like to allow this motion to be voted upon without expressing my opinion upon it briefly, lest my silence so on important a point should be construed into acquiescence. I shall oppose the hon. member's motion on the same grounds upon which he brings it forward, viz., the good of the people of Bombay. I think it would be a bad day for the city if a power of this description were taken from the Commissioner and vested in a body constituted as the Town Council will be. A Board of this kind forms an excellent instrument for dealing with financial matters, but it is wholly unfitted to exercise judicial functions or to direct executive action. Of what use would it be to give a power of appeal to a body who could not judge so well, and is not likely to judge so impartially as the Commissioner, to whom this bill proposes to entrust executive powers? These are matters which it is universally admitted are better left to the discretion of a single competent and trustworthy man than to a number of men, however able and well-intentioned they may individually be, and these are the matters which we have left to the Municipal Commissioner. It is for the benefit of the town that there should be no divided responsibility with respect to these things; and with a public press such as exists in Bombay, it is not likely that any harsh or oppressive measure could be carried out without its becoming immediately known. This will be a far more effectual protection to the citizens than any right of appeal, which would only foster a description of litigation which would be most detrimental to the public interest. I look upon my hon. friend's proposal as a most mischievous one, and it is diametrically opposed to one of the cardinal principles on which this bill has been framed.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It appears to me that even if this amendment were carried, there never would be an appeal settled by the Town Council. There is no power in this bill by which you can enforce the attendance of that body at any particular part of the town, and therefore they would just hand the matter over to any two members who might choose to trouble themselves about it.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I merely wish to refer to a remark made by the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General. He referred to the English Acts, and pointed out what he deemed to be a distinction between the Commissioners at home and the Bombay Commissioner, and that was, that in the first case the local Board appointed that officer, while in the latter case that duty was performed by Government. I think, however, that there is a much greater distinction than this, and this is, that in Bombay the Municipal Commissioner is made the sole judge of whether certain things shall be done. At home, the executive officer, with all his powers, has not the power of making awards in any matter, but can merely report to the Board which appointed him.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—The powers given to the Commissioner by this bill are more arbitrary than those given under the existing Act. I allude particularly to the power of pulling down houses, closing markets, and refusing licenses for certain trades. I would point out to your Excellency that whether this bill will meet with the approbation of the public to some extent or not will depend upon the amount of restriction which may be put upon the arbitrary powers proposed to be vested in the Commissioner. The poor people of Bombay have no means of making their grievances known through the press, in case of injustice being done to them, and thus they have very little chance of getting redress. And I think the Council should therefore agree to my amendment, which will be appreciated by the native community.

His Excellency the President pointed out that in deference to the views of members, the Commissioner's powers had been greatly restricted, and he regretted that they were still dissatisfied. He thought that to agree to the hon. gentleman's proposition would make the bill impracticable. He trusted that the Commissioner would be a more discreet and intelligent man than some members of Council appeared to think he would be, and he could not favour the amendment.

The motion was lost.

His Excellency the President now adjourned the sitting of the Council.

The owners of the Belgian coal mines find it impossible to execute the orders addressed to them, as the number of colliers is too small.

The Influence of Vegetable Perfumes.—An Italian professor has made researches, says the *Garden*, which lead him to assert that vegetable perfumes exercise a healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxidizing influence. The essences that develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of Cherry Laurel, Cloves, Lavender, Mint, Juniper, Lemons, Fennel and Bergamot; those that give it in less quantity are Anise, Nutmeg, Celeri, and Thyme. The flowers of the Narcissus, Hyacinth, Hignonette, Heliotrope, and Lily of the Valley develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it only in small quantities. As a corollary from these facts, the professor recommends the use of flowers in marshy districts, and in places infested with animal emanations, as the powerful oxidizing influence of ozone may destroy them. The inhabitants of such regions should surround their houses with beds of the most odorous flowers.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Cholera at Peshawur.—We have much pleasure in giving prominence to the following letter, dated Peshawur, October 28th 1872, informing us of the welcome news of the abatement of cholera at that city. "As your report of the outbreak of cholera at Peshawur is likely to cause alarm, I think it right to furnish you with the real facts. I am glad to be able to state that the real disease, both in the city and cantonments, has almost ceased—the admissions yesterday in the city were only *two*. There has not been a case amongst the Europeans either in cantonments or camp since the 26th: the native troops have been free for many days, no fresh cases have occurred amongst natives or residents in cantonments for the last twenty-four hours, in the jail there has only been one case, and that many days ago. So that we may be said to be very nearly, if not quite, free of the cholera in Peshawur. The epidemic has by no means been serious, considering the very large population of the city and cantonments, and has been steadily decreasing since the 19th." The facts and figures we have from time to time published have fully established the serious nature of the outbreak. Peshawur however a dirty and ill-watered town, is to be congratulated as having within a month shaken off a very grave danger.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Servants' Registry.—Some twelve months ago or more the local police began a system of registration for servants, from which great things were expected. We regret to hear that the residents have not fully supported this scheme. The police complain that when residents dismiss a servant they either give him no certificate or a certificate in which they do not state the fault or reason for which they have parted with him. The result is that the good effects of registration are in a great measure nullified, as the exact antecedents of the servants who come under the surveillance of the police cannot be known. One part of the police requirement is, however, a point on which many householders have grave doubts. Householders as a rule do not care to commit to paper a statement of the faults they have to find with a servant. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, certain decisions at home make it defamation to prevent a man from obtaining service by stating his faults in his former situation. If the police will assure the residents of the right and wrong of this question, more accurate information would soon be obtained. If, however servants are found about the bazaars, without characters or certificates to show where they have last served, it is the duty of the police to send them to their own part of the country. A clean sweep of chitless khitmutgars would effect a wonderful reformation among our *naukar-log.*—*Ibid.*

INDIAN GAUGE.

(*Times.*)

The report of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Kennedy, consulting engineer to the directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway Company, on the question of gauge, states that two or three professional advisers of the local Government of India, without a shadow of sound grounds for their advice, had induced the Government to break the present admirable 5½ft. gauge down to one of 3ft. 3⅜in., for future extensions. The existing gauge was fixed under Lord Dalhousie's administration, after a most careful consideration of the relative bulk and weight of each of the characteristic classes of Indian produce which must be conveyed along the lines of railway. From the record of two years' traffic carried over the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway, in 1870 and 1871, consisting of 43 classes of goods, of each of which the proximate specific gravity was given, they found the range to be, for Indian produce, from 224 cubic feet of bulk per ton of weight to five cubic feet of bulk per ton of weight; and that the averages of the two years' traffic were 75 cubic feet per ton in 1870, and 78 cubic feet per ton in 1871, which, making a slight allowance for waste in waggon stowage, might be taken at a general average of 80 cubic feet per ton. This would give an average space of 640 cubic feet for the stowage of eight tons in the ordinary waggon on the 5½ft. gauge, the height of the load above the paltform not exceeding 5ft., and the centre of gravity of the gross load not exceeding 5ft. above the rails. He admitted the fitness of a narrow gauge waggon in a Welsh mining district, running with its eight-ton load of minerals down an incline to the nearest port or to a station on the general railway line, each ton measuring from 5 to 12 cubic feet, and the entire load being contained within 100 cubic feet of waggon space. But how were they to pack their eight-ton load of half-pressed Indian cotton, measuring 1,488 cubic feet, or eight tons of Australian wool, measuring 1,120 cubic feet? Were they to build it up to 20ft. or 30ft. high on a little waggon having only two or three feet transversely between the wheels, and, therefore, only one-half of its proper stability? The plea of economy had been advanced as the motive for making the proposed disastrous change. While the 3⅜ft. gauge might answer for the carriage of heavy minerals in special districts, the general commerce of every populous country mainly consisted of articles of low or medium specific gravity, adapted to food, clothing, fuel, &c., averaging about 80 cubic feet per ton weight, for which the 5½ft. gauge was in every respect most suitable as regarded cost, stowage, safety, economy, the intricate elements of military defence, and the power of adopting single track lines of railway for the accommodation of a large amount of traffic. A *maximum* limitation of the future cost of railway construction of from 5,000*l.* to 7,000*l.* per mile, exclusive of exceptionally large bridges, ought to be ample, under judicious specifications and estimates of works, with proper monthly audits, to secure that during progress they should not exceed the proportional authorized rate of cost for work actually done. Mr. Mathew, the present chief resident engineer of the company, had proved that such works could be rapidly executed within the limits above suggested. On the 3rd of November, 1870, the first section of the Saburmuttee and Wudwan single-track extension line, on the 5½ft. gauge, was commenced, and on the 24th of May, 1871, it was opened for traffic, showing a construction period of 203 days or 29 weeks, and at a cost of 5,500*l.* per mile. Had a similar success attended the erection in India of this important class of works from their commencement, in 1852, the funds invested would have produced from two to three-fold the railway mileage at present available for the commercial intercourse of that empire, and the traffic would have paid much more than the guaranteed interest. In condemning the introduction of an unsuitable narrow gauge as being the most costly, inconvenient, and dangerous principle that could be devised for general traffic, and while maintaining that their past rates of railway investment might be reduced to an average cost of 5,000*l.* to 7,000*l.* per mile, it was clear that the vast and rapidly increasing requirements of industry, and the development of hitherto neglected districts, called for a subsidiary principle very much lower in cost than even 5,000*l.* per mile; and he felt confident that such a subsidiary principle was now within their reach at a cost of 500*l.* or 1,000*l.* per mile. They had only to construct well-graded ordinary roads, branching from judiciously selected stations on the existing trunk lines of railway, limited to a construction cost of 300*l.* per mile. Those lines should be so carefully laid as to be suitable hereafter, when requisite, to lay down upon them rails for a 5½ft. gauge of railway; and in the meantime, until that future necessity arose, they should be furnished with Thompson's road traction engines and trucks. Such a branch, say 40 miles in extent, might be estimated as follows, exclusive of bridges of the larger classes:—40 miles of road, at 300*l.* per mile, 12,000*l.*; four traction engines, 900*l.* each, 3,600*l.*; four passenger omnibuses, 300*l.* each, 1,200*l.*; 16 goods trucks, 75*l.* each, 1,200*l.*; five water tanks, 100*l* each, 500*l*; five timber sheds, 100*l* each, 500*l.*; contingencies, 10 per cent. 1,900*l.*; making the total 20,900*l.* This would require about 522*l.* per mile, including the construction of road and rolling stock, or about one-twelfth of the cost per mile of a fruitless narrow gauge line, without any of its errors or dangers, and capable of receiving the rails for a proper 5½ft. gauge railway when the progress of each district should call for such a change without any sacrifice of the cost of the original works executed, and giving the opportunity of moving the road traction engines and their trains to fresh districts, with their full powers of fostering fresh industry elsewhere. He further stated that the principles here recommended might be most advantageously combined with irrigation, both in the plains and hill districts. The outside embankment of the irrigation canal would offer a good formation level either for a railway, an ordinary road, for a traction engine and its train, or a towing path for boat haulage either by traction engine or horse power; and their position and direction were likely to coincide with good traffic lines of intercourse, following a nearly level contoured line crossing the general watershed of the country. The most important strategic line of operations as regarded their military defence against aggression coincided precisely with that most urgently called for as regarded their commercial requirements. The first question was how they could best extend the line now open from England to Bombay in the shortest and most level course from Bombay to Delhi, where it would run into the East Indian Railway, running to the north-west and south-east, and also offering near Palhanpoor or Sirrohee a point whence a junction line could be opened between Scinde and Central India. This north-western line could be constructed at a cost of 6,254*l.* per mile. The palpable superiority of the route to the North-West Provinces going north from Bombay, both as regarded levels and distance, instead of taking the north-easterly course, showed a saving in length of line between Bombay and Delhi of 130 miles, while the saving of unnecessary rise and fall on the journey by taking the shorter and more level line would be about 3,000 perpendicular feet.

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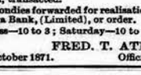

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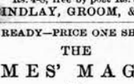

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